

labeled variously: "Ricco Durum Granular Flour"; "Verona Durum Wheat Product"; "Pillsbury's Semolina No. 3"; "Poleeto Patent Flour." Portions were labeled further: "From Pillsbury Flour Mills Company \* \* \* Minneapolis, Minn."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On December 21, 1937, Philadelphia Macaroni Co., Inc., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be sold for purposes other than human consumption.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28252. Adulteration of Brazil nuts. U. S. v. 15 Bags of Brazil Nuts. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion.** (F. & D. No. 40918. Sample Nos. 9521-C, 9522-C.)

This product was in part moldy and decomposed.

On November 26, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 bags of Brazil nuts at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been entered at the Port of New York, on or about March 25, 1937, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On December 10, 1937, Wm. A. Camp Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the unfit portion be segregated and destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28253. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 38 Crates of Fresh Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 40983. Sample No. 63440-C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenate of lead.

On November 16, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 38 crates of cauliflower at Seattle, Wash., consigned by C. Taketa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 11, 1937, from Portland, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Portland Rose Snowball Brand Cauliflower C. Taketa Distributor—Portland, Oregon."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenate of lead, which rendered it injurious to health.

On December 14, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28254. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 1,421 Bags of Flour. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for sale for purposes other than human consumption.** (F. & D. Nos. 40697 to 40703, incl. Sample Nos. 65408-C, 65409-C, 65413-C to 65419-C, incl.)

This product was infested with insects.

On November 10, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,421 bags of flour at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various lots on March 24, April 24, May 26, and June 18, 1937, from Minneapolis, and Rush City, Minn., by the Amber Milling Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled variously: "Dura No. 3 Semolina"; "Amber Zephyr"; "Amber Special Granular." Portions were labeled further: "Amber Milling Co."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On November 19, 1937, Hubert J. Horan, Philadelphia, by Gartland Horan, agent, having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond. On November 29, 1937, on motion of the claimant the decree was amended in order to permit the sale of the product for purposes other than human consumption.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28255. Adulteration of Brazil nuts. U. S. v. 5,650 Pounds (and 3 other seizures) of Brazil Nuts. Decrees of condemnation. Portion ordered released under bond; remainder ordered destroyed.** (F. & D. Nos. 40717, 40718, 40719, 40722, 40746, 41044. Sample Nos. 58597-C, 62590-C, 62591-C, 62592-C, 62594-C.)

Samples of this product were found to be moldy, rancid, and wormy.

On November 10, 12, and 13 and December 13, 1937, the United States attorneys for the Eastern and the Middle Districts of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 132 bags and 2,750 pounds of Brazil nuts at Philadelphia, Pa., 2,900 pounds of Brazil nuts at Lansdowne, Pa., and 10 bags of Brazil nuts at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 2, 27, 28, and 30 and November 1, 1937, by Wm. A. Camp Co., Inc., in part from New York, N. Y., and in part from Hoboken, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Tropical Brand New Crop Large Washed \* \* \* Brazils \* \* \* W. A. C. Co."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On November 20, 1937, Wm. A. Camp Co., Inc., having filed a claim for the lots seized at Philadelphia and Lansdowne, Pa., and the cases having been consolidated, judgment of condemnation was entered and the said lots were ordered released under bond conditioned that they should not be disposed of contrary to law. On January 28, 1938, no claim having been entered for the lot seized at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the product was condemned and ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28256. Adulteration of peanut butter. U. S. v. 9 Cases and 12 Cases of Peanut Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 40511, 40512. Sample Nos. 36170-C, 36171-C.)

This product contained fragments of glass and sand.

On October 18, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 cases of peanut butter at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Portland, Oreg., on or about August 3, 1937, by the Hoody Peanut Products Co., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Armour's Star \* \* \* Pure! Peanut Butter \* \* \* Armour and Company \* \* \* Chicago Distributors."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added deleterious ingredients, glass and sand, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 30, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28257. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 35 Crates and 199 Crates of Cauliflower. Decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 41023, 41024. Sample Nos. 63445-C, 63446-C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic.

On November 19, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 234 crates of cauliflower at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 14, 1937, from Portland, Oreg., by Farmers Produce Co., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 27, 1937, the Oregon Produce Co. having stipulated that immediate disposition of the product was necessary, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*